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THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1919.

Where Are the War Thrift Lessons?

This country is on a magnificent prosperity drunk—pretty much everybody, save the fellow on fixed salary whose nose is on the grindstone of increased taxes and prices of things to eat and to wear. Dealers in jewelry, expensive apparel and food delicacies, throughout the East and Middle West, state that the demand for these things is unprecedented, and the folks don't care what they have to pay. In the Sunday auto parades in Washington, every third machine contains a family of colored folks, and the records of sales show that wage-earners, all over the country, are going in for auto luxuries.

According to the Comptroller of the Currency, during the past six months charters were granted to 189 new banks while 224 others were authorized to increase their capital.

Folks are selling their war bonds and buying luxuries, besides blowing in wage increases.

Yes—Our public debt is approximately \$25,500,000,000, or over \$1,000 per capita for every male wage-earner in the country.

Any sort of a drunk has an end, sooner or later. The after-effects are well defined—empty purses, headache, nausea, stupor, ugliness. And there is more danger to sound government in a reckless psychological drunk than in any other sort.

Moses doubtless had a hard time convincing the Israelites that the Ten Commandments would work.

The only danger about entrusting the job of correcting Mexico to Texas is that she might grow too enthusiastic about it.

We are informed that the Bolshevik authorities have nine trains at Petrograd ready for a get-away. Are these the same trains reported ready for the same job six months ago?

The Book.

It has been just 200 years since the novel Robinson Crusoe was given the world.

Newspapers and magazines that devote large space to matters literary are just now printing exhaustive reviews of the book and the life of its author, Daniel Defoe.

Robinson Crusoe is a far greater book than is realized by the average professional literary critic, and perhaps by the author himself.

All of these critics treat it as a work of pure entertainment in simple, beautiful style, and which should be read by all writers or all those who desire to become writers.

Commerce and Finance, New York, says that it cannot be appreciated by a reader after his twenty-first year.

We absolutely deny this.

If any mature man or woman, in the light of just a little knowledge and experience will read Robinson Crusoe they will see, between the lines, a very great, simple and fundamental lesson in optimism.

There will also be found a number of lesser, derivative lessons in the dealing with human affairs.

The fundamental lesson is the all-bountifulness of nature!

How one man, cast away on a lone island with but few simple materials and mostly self-improvised implements, can with just a little industry provide every human want to overplenty.

The lesser, derivative lessons are in Robinson Crusoe's island after it became slightly peopled.

It provides a miniature working model of society with all the principles of a vast population.

It provides perspective on all world problems—those that have been solved or those now in process of solution.

These include the slave question, the money question, the land question, property rights and the labor question.

There is even a suggestion of that condition which the world now finds in Russia.

Social conditions on Robinson Crusoe's island provides an air-plane view of all human problems and in a way that they can be seen in relation to each other.

Yes, Robinson Crusoe is a very great book!

Far greater than one of adventure for the sake of adventure.

It is a story of adventure with nature and her human forces and possibilities.

If any of us have not read Robinson Crusoe since we were children, why, let us read it again—as mature men and women.

If we have a boy or girl of our age when first we read it, why, let us read it aloud to them and for double enjoyment.

Robinson Crusoe is a great lesson in nature's provision for all human need and the ability of man to solve all his social problems.

The less a man knows about honesty, the easier it is to understand statesmanship.

You can get the same result by drinking patent medicines, and get the ultimate result several years earlier.

The official view is that Japan should have German rights in Shantung because Germany had no rights there anyway.

How He Has Changed!

A former soldier is writing this editorial. He served in France long enough to return with two gold stripes and he was almost as long training in the United States.

This is his first day back on the job, after his two-years' "vacation." While away, he lived a worrisome, abandoned sort of life, as the regular soldier would. The army took care of him in every respect.

But he did, once in a while, think of his return to civil life and worried existence—and at the thought he'd immediately go out and look for some distraction. He hated to think of the job he'd have to back, of the changed times and conditions and even people at home.

Now that his army life is past, this former soldier finds even these dreads in his worrisome army life could have been foregone. For, lo, he finds the same people waiting for him at home as saw him off two years ago. He learns soon enough that they're still doing business at the old stand, as ever before. And he sees himself easily gliding into his old job, his old ways, and earlier habits, as if he were absent on only a two weeks' vacation.

The world and people and things on it, it seems to him, have not changed in all the time he was away.

But—they say at home that he has changed quite a bit.

And he wonders how!

Humility is the reward of an intimate half-hour with a bad conscience.

Industrial unrest over there may be due to the fact that industry has had too much rest.

If Lloyd George has a sense of humor, he doubtless gets a lot of fun out of the desire of King George to confer honor on him!



New York, Aug. 6—The twenty-story church skyscraper that is to be built on Madison avenue between 6d and 4th streets by the Fifth Christian Science church of New York will be perhaps the most unique building in this city of odd edifices. It will cost \$7,500,000 and will be the highest structure north of the Metropolitan tower.

To the casual observer the new church skyscraper will look like an ordinary office building. The distinguishing mark will be the entrance to the auditorium, which will seat 1,800. There are fourteen Christian Science churches in greater New York and a reporter for an evening newspaper finds that men and women are turned away at every Sunday and Wednesday service at each church.

The Rialto has a tremendous following of Christian Scientists, the majority being among the stage stars. I have heard that Broadway is before long to have its Christian Science church, which will be attended, no doubt, mostly by footlight favorites.

The First Christian Science church, which is on Central Park west at 96th street, is the only house of worship in Manhattan that has elevators. They are used to carry church-goers to the balcony, which runs entirely around the elegant structure.

Each one of the churches maintains a reading room in more or less congested sections of the city for the followers of Mrs. Eddy, and all of the churches unite in maintaining a reading room occupying almost an entire wing of Aeolian hall on West Forty-second street.

The income from the new church skyscraper will go into the church's fund. A careful censorship will be made on all applications for office rental in the building. It is expected to be finished by Oct. 1, 1920.

A Broadway surface car stopped with a jerk. The passengers saw the motorman hurry out the front door and apparently vanish from the scene. There was a breathless wait. After a few minutes the motorman came back and the conductor, looking worried, rushed up front to inquire the trouble.

"Did you run someone down?" he asked anxiously.
 "No," he said sheepishly. "A little bit of kid lost some money near the track and she was scared to go home without it. So I gave her a dime. Poor little shaver!" And the car jolted on down the main stem of the Coldest Hearted City in the World.

It has been stated from an authoritative source that there are 30,000 drug peddlers in New York. At the registration of all addicts, required by law, a few weeks ago, only 2,000 registered. They were given cards which identified them and must be presented to secure a license. Thousands held in bondage by drugs have found all the usual doors closed and now when they awake in the twitching nervousness that comes when the artificial brightness fades, they must go to the underworld peddlers to get the dope. It is said that there are scores of drug peddlers around Columbus circle at night.

A dapper chap in an awning stripe silk shirt, a plaid cap and a one-button coat was riding down Fifth avenue on a bus with his lady friend the other evening. He was so engrossed in his sporting past that he did not notice her for a number of blocks. Then he parked his gun and looking up, said: "Say, Gert, what is a proletariat, if that's the way you pronounce it?"

Louis Mann wears the highest and the biggest collars on Broadway. They are of the winged variety and give an aeroplanic effect to the ears. E. H. Southern is said to wear the lowest collars. That will conclude the collar lecture for this day.

Victory in Defeat.

What a beneficently beautiful system it is that permits Berger to keep on drawing his Federal pay—\$4,429 a date—although he is seated in a ghost of a chance of being seated in the Congress—New York Sun.

We're Glad He Enjoyed It.

Burlison says he had a good time while in charge of the Federal pay, and perhaps nobody will deny it, there was any good time about it. Burlison got it all—Philadelphia Press.

BLOOD WILL TELL.

By EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

Jud Judson steered me around his place. And showed me his stock, with a shining face.
 "Look at that Holstein! fine as silk! With the county record for butter and milk."

Look at her points!
 Look at her joints!

No wonder she gets my p'ticular care
 Muzzle to tail and hide and hair—

"Your wife," I said, "looks a little bit fagged."
 Or as if her spirits were somewhat sagged."

"You're right," said Jud, "but you got to allow—"

"I got some registered hogs here, Look at that pink where the skin shines through!"

I keep them in pens as clean and airy
 As a lady's cage for her pet canary."

"And how," I said,
 "Are Harry and Ned?"

I suppose you and they are content
 With their chums and their chums' content."

"Well, no," said he, "since they're nearly grown."
 My boys grow when I leave 'em alone."

Looks like I don't have the time to spare.
 For registered Berkshires are quite some care."

"But I want to show you my gelding here,
 Out of Gauditler by Chandler."

What with his groomin', trainin', and all,
 I pretty near take my meals in his stall."

"Hi Jud!" I cried
 "Can it be denied?"

That I am your oldest, staunchest friend?
 Can't you quit this beast for a while and spend

A day, or a week, with me?" Jud's eyes
 Stared wide, as he spoke in shocked surprise—

"You're my guest friend, just like you said,
 But man! this hog is a thoroughbred!"

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"SCHOOL DAYS"



Passin' bills

WILSON ALONE MADE TREATY SAYS LANSING

American League Plan Never Submitted to Big Five.

Secretary of State Lansing, before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday, admitted that most of the important decisions at the Peace Conference were made by President Wilson without consulting other members of the American delegation.

Many of the provisions in the treaty which bind the United States for years to come were undertaken by the President, and the President alone possesses the information concerning the reasons for their adoption, the secretary said. He approved this policy adopted by the President.

It was disclosed that the President carried this policy of secrecy to the extent of cabling Premier Clemenceau not to give the records of the Peace Conference to the French Senate when that body requested the information. This was done on Secretary Lansing's recommendation that such disclosures might be "irritating" to the nations represented in the Peace Conference.

The High Spots.

Here are some of the admissions made by Secretary Lansing in his testimony:

1. That at the time the Lansing-Ishii agreement was formulated he did not know of the existence of the secret treaties which Japan had made with Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia for the spoliation of China.

2. That the American plan for a league of nations was never presented to the Peace Conference, was discarded by President Wilson in favor of the British plan drawn by Gen. Smuts. Secretary Lansing said he did not know how the American plan differed from the plan finally adopted.

3. That the Shantung decision was made by President Wilson alone in the face of a written statement signed by Gen. Bliss and representing the views of Bliss, Henry White and Secretary Lansing, in opposition to the award.

4. That Great Britain still recognizes the secret treaties and holds that they have not been abrogated by the treaty of peace, although it specifically provided in the treaty that American standstill in opposition to the treaty shall be annulled.

5. That Costa Rica was invited by France to participate in the conference and sign the treaty but was kept out upon the demand of the United States because this country has never recognized the Tinoco government.

May Go on Strike.

As a result of Secretary Lansing's testimony, drastic action by the Republicans, comprising a majority of the committee, is contemplated. The Republicans may decide to proceed no further with the consideration of the treaty until the information requested of the President is given to the committee.

Of extreme importance in Secretary Lansing's testimony was his verification of the report recently published that President Wilson alone of the American delegation was responsible for the Shantung decision. Secretary Lansing's responses to questions propounded by Senator Hiram Johnson are as follows:

"You said that in drawing up the treaty the one opinion you had in mind was that expediency should not overrule principle. Did that hold in respect to the Shantung decision?"

"Could Japan's signature to the league of nations have been obtained if you hadn't made the Shantung decision?"

"I think so."

"Even if Shantung had not been given to Japan you would still have had the league of nations?"

"I think so, undoubtedly."

"The only effect of the decision then was to lose China's vote?"

"Yes."

"Then why did you yield?"

"We were subject to the decisions of the President of the United States."

"The decision was his then?"

"Necessarily."

Secretary Lansing's insistence that the proceedings of the Peace Conference should be kept secret aroused the antagonism of the committee, particularly of Senator Johnson, who questioned the Secretary severely on this point.

"Is there an exact record of everything done by the Peace Conference?"

"Yes."

"How about the league of nations commission, is there a record of that?"

"I don't know."

"What was it you cabled to Clemenceau?"

"The President cabled that he thought it inadvisable to give the records of the conference to the French Senate."

"Might Be Irritating."

"Do you take the same attitude with respect to this committee and with respect to the Senate?"

"I do."

"Why?"

"Because it might be irritating to some of the other nations in the conference."

"Then you take the position that the Senate and the American people ought not to have this record?"

"Yes, on general principles I would not submit the record verbatim without the consent of the other nations."

"Would that be your attitude even with respect to an executive session of the committee or of the Senate?"

"I should not be willing to submit it without consent."

"Where is this record or process verbatim?"

"I haven't the slightest idea."

"Have you any other recapitulation or resume of the proceedings on the league of nations other than the process verbatim?"

"I don't know of any."

The Labor Clause.

Senator McCumber, calling attention to the provision which would enable the world labor union to say to the United States that they would refuse to recognize the delegates nominated by this government, asked:

"Isn't that putting this government in rather an abject position?"

"I don't know," was Secretary Lansing's response.

Senator Johnson then took up one by one the fourteen points enunciated by President Wilson and sought to have Secretary Lansing point out in what manner any of them obtained recognition at the Peace Conference. The Secretary admitted that Premier Lloyd George had disposed of the point in reference to freedom of the seas, by announcing that it would not even be considered at the conference. This declaration was made, however, he said, "on the stump before an election," to which Senator Borah rejoined:

"That is one pre-election pledge that was carried out."

"Why was it not discussed at the conference?" Senator Johnson asked.

"It was never raised," was the reply.

Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, was informed today by an influential Democratic member of the committee that it is now realized that there will be a majority of at least ten votes in the Senate in favor of strong reservations which will require resubmission of the treaty to the conference. It was stated that the vote in favor of such reservations would be 53 to 43.

Do We Have to Pay for That?

Though Socialist Representative Berger has not been allowed to take his seat in Congress he continues to draw the salary with regularity. Perhaps that is a cheap price for the country to pay for dispensing with his services.—New York World.

A LINE OF CHEER EACH DAY OF THE YEAR

By John Kendrick Bange.

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FRIENDLINESS—That is the word

I hear in joyous note of bird,

And find in every vernal flower

In greetings of the leaf and flower.

"Not entirely."

I find it in the whispering trees

I feel it in the cooling breeze

That in the overwarmth of day

Relieves the dolor of my day.

This being so 'tis meet that I

Should seize it as it passes by,

And hand it on to everybody

All those I meet may everywhere

Share.

Such Is Life

As It Is Seen

By O. B. JOYFUL

She said she would love a dear, cozy little home of her own, but everyone knew that she spent all her time running around to outface meetings instead of learning to cook.

She said she would simply worship any man who felt in love with her and was a "regular fellow," but she insisted that all her men friends refrain from smoking while in her presence.

Quite frequently she stated that she would make a splendidly economical wife, but it was common gossip that she kept her dad broke buying clothes for her.

"Woman's place is the home," was her slogan, but everyone knew you could always find her any place but there.

"I adore children" was her frequent statement, but she always talked bridge or clothes or hats with her married women friends instead of playing with the latter's children when she had the opportunity of thus demonstrating her love for youngsters.

She said she would love a quiet domestic life, but she always turned her back and went out cabaret, playing with the latter's children when she had the opportunity of thus demonstrating her love for youngsters.

She emphatically declared that married life was the only life, but when ever one of her girl friends got married she invariably loudly wondered what on earth her friend could see in "that fool."

"In one minute she would be saying she couldn't see why men didn't take to her and in the next she would be proclaiming that all men are brainless scoundrels not worthy any woman's attention."

Her Dad.

Friend—Is her father the kind of man who would pursue you if you eloped?

Jack—No, he's the kind of man who'd move so that you couldn't find him when you come back.—Boston Transcript.

The Dissembler.

Fond Mother—I hope that the young man never kisses you by surprise.

Daughter—No, mother. He only thinks he does.—Penn State Froth.

A Ready Explainer.

"Tommy, your head is wet. You've been in swimming against my orders."

"No, pa. I was just standin' in the bank watchin' the other boys when that little Tomkins kid did a 'belly-buster' and splashed me."

"Then, why wasn't your hat wet?"

"I had it in my hand, pa. fannin' myself."

"Umph! I guess I'll have to make a lawyer out of you, son."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Domestic Amenities.

Mrs. Fuss—Strange that you men never put things back in their places. I suppose Eve had to nag Adam about that.

Husband—If she did I'll bet he retorted that he wished he could put his rib back in its place.—Boston Transcript.

OPHELIA'S SLATE.

OPHELIA

DON'T WEAR A DOORMAT ON YOUR NECK

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